26

26 Nursing Facility

Medicaid reimburses medically necessary nursing facility services. Nursing facilities must meet the licensure requirements of the Alabama Department of Public Health and the certification requirements of Title XIX and XVIII of the Social Security Act, and must comply with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

A nursing facility is an institution that primarily provides one of the following:

- Nursing care and related services for residents who require medical or nursing care
- Rehabilitation services for the rehabilitation of injured, disabled, or sick persons
- Health care and services to individuals who require a level of care available only through institutional facilities

A facility may not include any institution for the care and treatment of mental disease except for services furnished to individuals age 65 and over or any institutions for the mentally retarded or persons with related conditions.

The policy provisions for nursing facility providers can be found in the *Alabama Medicaid Agency Administrative Code,* Chapter 10, and Part 483 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

26.1 Enrollment

EDS enrolls nursing facility providers and issues provider contracts to applicants who meet the licensure and/or certification requirements of the state of Alabama, the Code of Federal Regulations, the *Alabama Medicaid Agency Administrative Code*, and the *Alabama Medicaid Provider Manual*.

Refer to Chapter 2, Becoming a Medicaid Provider, for general enrollment instructions and information. Failure to provide accurate and truthful information or intentional misrepresentation might result in action ranging from denial of application to permanent exclusion.

Provider Number, Type, and Specialty

A provider who contracts with Medicaid as a nursing facility is issued an eight-character Alabama Medicaid provider number that enables the provider to submit requests and receive reimbursements for nursing facility-related claims.

NOTE:
All eight characters are required when filing a claim.

Nursing facility providers are assigned a provider type of 11 (Nursing Facility). The valid specialty for nursing facility providers is Nursing Facility (S5).

Enrollment Policy for Nursing Facility Providers

To participate in the Alabama Medicaid Program, nursing facility providers must meet the following requirements:

- Possess certification for Medicare Title XVIII
- Submit a budget to the Provider Reimbursement Section at Medicaid for the purpose of establishing a per diem rate
- Execute a Provider Agreement and a Nursing Facility/Resident Agreement with Medicaid

The Provider Agreement details the requirements imposed on each party to the agreement. It is also the document that requires the execution of the Nursing Facility/Resident Agreement.

The Nursing Facility/Resident Agreement must be executed for each resident on admission and annually thereafter. If the liability amount changes for the resident or if there are policy changes, the agreement must be signed and dated as these changes occur. One copy of the agreement is given to the resident/personal representative and a copy is retained by the nursing facility. The completed Nursing Facility/Resident Agreement becomes an audit item by Medicaid.

EDS is responsible for enrolling all nursing facility providers including any Medicare certified nursing facilities who wish to enroll as a QMB Medicare only provider.

Renewal Process for Nursing Facilities

The Alabama Department of Public Health conducts annual recertification of all nursing facility providers and provides the recertification information to Medicaid.

26.2 Benefits and Limitations

This section describes program-specific benefits and limitations. Providers should refer to Chapter 3, Verifying Recipient Eligibility, for general benefit information and limitations.

Nursing facilities must be administered in a manner that enables them to use their resources effectively and efficiently to attain or maintain the highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being of each resident.

Nursing facilities must comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Federal Age Discrimination Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Disabilities Act of 1990.

Nursing facilities must maintain identical policies and practices regarding transfer, discharge, and covered services for all residents regardless of source of payment.

Nursing facilities must have all beds in operation certified for Medicaid participation.

Nursing facilities must not require a third party guarantee of payment to the facility as a condition of admission, expedited admission, or continued stay in the facility.

Nursing facilities may require an individual who has legal access to a resident's income or available resources to sign a contract, without incurring personal financial liability, to provide facility payment from the resident's income or resources.

Covered Services

The following services are included in basic covered nursing facility charges:

- All nursing services to meet the total needs of the resident, including treatment and administration of medications ordered by the physician
- Personal services and supplies for the comfort and cleanliness of the resident. These include assistance with eating, dressing, toilet functions, baths, brushing teeth, combing hair, shaving and other services and supplies necessary to permit the resident to maintain a clean, well-kept personal appearance such as hair hygiene supplies, comb, brush, bath soap, disinfecting soaps or specialized cleansing agents when indicated to treat special skin problems or to fight infection, razors, shaving cream, toothbrush, toothpaste, denture adhesive, denture cleanser, dental floss, moisturizing lotion, tissues, cotton balls, cotton swabs, deodorant, incontinence supplies, sanitary napkins and related supplies, towels, washcloths, hospital gowns, hair and nail hygiene services, bathing, basic personal laundry and incontinence care.
- Room (semiprivate or ward accommodations) and board, including special diets and tube feeding necessary to provide proper nutrition. This service includes feeding residents unable to feed themselves.
- All services and supplies for incontinent residents, including diapers and linen savers
- Bed and bath linens
- Nursing and treatment supplies as ordered by the resident’s physician as required, including needles, syringes, catheters, catheter trays, drainage bags, indwelling catheters, enema bags, normal dressing, special dressings (such as ABD pads and pressure dressings), intravenous administration sets, and normal intravenous fluids (such as glucose, D5W, D10W)
- Safety and treatment equipment such as bed rails, standard walkers, standard wheelchairs, intravenous administration stands, suction apparatus, oxygen concentrators and other items generally provided by nursing facilities for the general use of all residents
- Materials for prevention and treatment of bed sores
- Medically necessary over-the-counter (non-legend) drug products when ordered by a physician. Generic brands are required unless brand name is specified in writing by the physician
- OTC drugs are covered under the nursing facility per diem rate with the exception of insulin covered under the Pharmacy program

Non-covered Services

Special (noncovered) services, drugs, or supplies not ordinarily included in basic nursing facility charges may be provided by the nursing facility or by arrangement with other vendors by mutual agreement between the resident, or their personal representative and the nursing facility

- Prosthetic devices, splints, crutches, and traction apparatus for individual residents

If payment is not made by Medicare or Medicaid, the facility must inform the resident/personal representative that there will be a charge, and the amount of the charge. Listed below are general categories and examples of items:

- Telephone;
- Television/radio for personal use;
- Personal comfort items, including smoking materials, notions and novelties, and confections;
- Cosmetic and grooming items and services in excess of those for which payment is made under Medicaid or Medicare;
- Personal clothing;
- Personal reading matter;
- Gifts purchased on behalf of a resident;
- Flowers and plants;
- Social events and entertainment offered outside the scope of the required activities program;
- Noncovered special care services such as privately hired nurses or aides;
- Private room, except when therapeutically required (for example: isolation for infection control);
- Specially prepared or alternative foods request instead of the food generally prepared by the facility;
- Beauty and barber services provided by professional barbers and beauticians;
- Services of licensed professional physical therapist;
- Routine dental services and supplies;
- Tanks of oxygen.

Medicaid provides other services under separate programs, including prescription drugs as listed in the Alabama Drug Code Index, hospitalization, laboratory and x-ray services, and physician services.

Payment for Reservation of Beds

Neither Medicaid residents, nor their families, nor their personal representative, may be charged for reservation of a bed for the first four days of any period during which a Medicaid resident is temporarily absent due to admission to a hospital. Prior to discharge of the resident to the hospital, the resident, the family of the resident, or the personal representative of the resident is responsible for making arrangements with the nursing home for the reservation of a bed and any costs associated with reserving a bed for the resident beyond the covered four-day hospital reservation period. The covered four-day hospital stay reservation policy does not apply to:

- Medicaid-eligible residents who are discharged to a hospital while their nursing home stay is being paid by Medicare or another payment source other than Medicaid;
- Any non-Medicaid residents;
- A resident who has applied for Medicaid but has not yet been approved; provided that if such a resident is later retroactively approved for Medicaid and the approval period includes some or all of the hospital stay, then the nursing home shall refund that portion of the bed hold reservation charge it actually received from the resident, family of the resident, or personal representative of the resident for the period that would have been within the four covered days policy; or
- Medicaid residents who have received a notice of discharge for non-payment of service.

NOTE:

HOLDING OF MEDICATIONS FOR LTC RESIDENTS

When a resident leaves a LTC facility and is expected to return, the facility shall hold all medications until the return of the resident. All continued or re-ordered medications will be placed in active medication cycles upon the return of the resident. If the resident does not return to the facility within 30 days, any medications held by the facility shall be placed with other medications for destruction or distribution as permitted by the State Board of Pharmacy regulations. If at the time of discharge it is known that the resident will not return, medications may be destroyed or donated as allowed by State law.

If the medications are not held in accordance with this policy, the facility will be responsible for all costs associated with replacement of the medication.

Therapeutic Visits

Payments to nursing facilities will only be made for therapeutic visits not to exceed three days per visit and eight such visits per resident during any calendar year. Nursing facility residents may use a total of 24 days per year. Therapeutic visits are limited to two visits per calendar quarter, three days per visit to home, relatives or friends. (For example, if a resident leaves the nursing facility for a therapeutic leave visit on January 1, they should return to the facility on January 4).

The nursing facility must ensure that each therapeutically indicated visit by a resident to home, relatives, or friends is authorized and certified by a physician.

Payments to ICF/MR facilities for therapeutic visits are limited to 14 days per calendar month.

Medicaid is not responsible for the record-keeping process involving therapeutic leave for the nursing facility. Medicaid will track the use of therapeutic leave through the claims processing system.

The nursing facility must provide written notice to the resident and a family member or legal representative of the resident, specifying the Medicaid policy when a resident takes therapeutic leave and when a resident transfers to a hospital.

The nursing facility or ICF/MR must establish and follow a written policy under which a resident who has been hospitalized or who exceeds therapeutic leave policy is readmitted to the facility. Residents are readmitted immediately upon the first available bed in a semi-private room if the resident requires the services provided by the facility.

Residents with Medicare Part A

Medicaid may pay the Part A coinsurance for the 21st through the 100th day for Medicare/Medicaid eligible recipients who qualify under Medicare rules for skilled level of care.

An amount equal to that applicable to Medicare Part A coinsurance, but not greater than the facility's Medicaid rate will be paid for the 21st through the 100th day. Medicaid will make no payment for nursing care in a nursing facility for the first 20 days of care for recipients qualified under Medicare rules.

Nursing facilities must ensure that Medicaid recipients eligible for Medicare Part A benefits first use Medicare benefits before accepting a Medicare/Medicaid recipient as a Medicaid resident.

Residents who do not agree with adverse decisions regarding level of care determinations by Medicare should contact the Medicare fiscal intermediary.

Application of Medicare Coverage

Nursing facility residents, either through age or disability may be eligible for Medicare coverage up to 100 days.

Nursing facilities must apply for eligible Medicare coverage prior to Medicaid coverage.

Nursing facilities cannot apply for Medicaid eligibility for a resident until Medicare coverage is discontinued.

Periods of Entitlement

The earliest date of entitlement for Medicaid is the first day of the month of application for assistance when the applicant meets all requirements for medical and financial eligibility.

Individuals with income in excess of the Federal Benefit Rate (FBR) can become eligible for Medicaid after they have been in an approved medical institution for 30 continuous days. After completing 30 continuous days the individual is entitled to retroactive coverage to the first day of the month of entry provided the recipient meets all other points of eligibility.

Individuals entering the nursing facility who are Medicaid eligible through SSI will be eligible for the month in which they enter the nursing facility. Eligibility after the first month must be established through the Medicaid District Office unless the individual's income is less than $50. An individual with income less than $50 must be certified for SSI by the Social Security Administration.

An applicant must be medically approved by Medicaid or Medicare prior to financial approval.

Financial eligibility will be established in accordance with the *Alabama Medicaid Agency Administrative Code,* Chapter 25.

Retroactive Medicaid coverage is an exception to the above. An individual who has been living in the nursing facility prior to application and has unpaid medical expenses during that time can seek retroactive Medicaid coverage for up to three months prior to financial application if the individual meets all financial and medical eligibility requirements during each of the three prior months.

For a determination of medical eligibility for retroactive Medicaid coverage, the nursing facility should furnish Medicaid with Form MED-54, attaching all physician's orders, physician's progress notes, and nurse's notes for the period of time in question.

Resident Records

Medicaid monitors the admission and discharge system and maintains a record for each active resident in the nursing facility.

An active file is kept for six years on each resident.

Nursing Aide Training

A nursing facility must not use (on a full-time, temporary, per diem, or other basis) any individual as a nurse aide in the facility for more than four months unless the individual has completed training and a competency evaluation program approved by the state.

The Alabama Department of Public Health is responsible for the certification of the Competency Evaluation programs and maintains a nurse aide registry.

Pre-admission Screening and Resident Review

All individuals seeking admission into a nursing facility must be evaluated to determine if there is an indication of mental illness, mental retardation, or a related condition and whether the individual's care and treatment needs would most appropriately be met in the nursing facility or in another setting.

An accurate Level I screening document (LTC-14) must be completed for each person applying for admission to a nursing facility. This document is completed by the referral source, such as the attending physician or the referring agency/hospital.

The Alabama Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation provides pre-admission screening and resident reviews on all nursing facility residents with a diagnosis of mental illness and/or mental retardation.

The Alabama Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation conducts the Level II Screenings on each resident with a primary or secondary diagnosis of MI/MR and determines the resident's need for active treatment.

For all residents with a primary or secondary diagnosis of MI/MR, the Alabama Department of Mental Health determines appropriate placement in a nursing facility based on the results of the Level II Screening and Medicaid medical criteria.

Admission Criteria

The principal aspect of covered care relates to the care rendered. The controlling factor in determining whether a person receives covered care is the medical supervision that the resident requires. Nursing facility care provides physician and nursing services on a continuing basis. The nursing services are provided under the general supervision of a licensed registered nurse. An individual may be eligible for nursing facility care under the following circumstances:

- The physician must certify the need for admission and continuing stay.
- The recipient requires nursing care on a daily basis.
- The recipient requires nursing services that as a practical matter can only be provided in a nursing facility on an inpatient basis.
- Nursing services must be furnished by or under the supervision of a RN and under the general direction of a physician.

A nursing care resident must require **two or more** of the following specific services:

- Administration of a potent and dangerous injectable medication and intravenous medications and solutions on a daily basis or administration of routine oral medications, eye drops, or ointment
- Restorative nursing procedures (such as gait training and bowel and bladder training) in the case of residents who are determined to have restorative potential and can benefit from the training on a daily basis
- Nasopharyngeal aspiration required for the maintenance of a clear airway
- Maintenance of tracheostomy, gastrostomy, colostomy, ileostomy and other tubes indwelling in body cavities as an adjunct to active treatment for rehabilitation of disease for which the stoma was created
- Administration of tube feedings by naso-gastric tube
- Care of extensive decubitus ulcers or other widespread skin disorders

- Observation of unstable medical conditions required on a regular and continuing basis that can only be provided by or under the direction of a registered nurse
- Use of oxygen on a regular or continuing basis
- Application of dressing involving prescription medications and aseptic techniques and/or changing of dressing in non-infected, post operative, or chronic conditions
- Comatose resident receiving routine medical treatment

NOTE:

The above criteria apply to all admissions to a nursing facility with the exception of Medicaid residents who have had no break in institutional care since discharge from a nursing facility. These residents need to meet only **one** of the above criteria.

Medical Director

The nursing facility shall retain a physician licensed under state law to practice medicine or osteopathy, to serve as medical director on a part-time or full time basis as is appropriate for the needs of the residents and the facility.

- If the facility has an organized medical staff, the medical director shall be designated by the medical staff with approval of the governing body.
- A medical director may be designated for a single facility or multiple facilities through arrangements with a group of physicians, a local medical society, or a hospital medical staff, or through another similar arrangement.

The medical director is responsible for the overall coordination of the medical care in the facility to ensure the adequacy and appropriateness of the medical services provided to residents.

The medical director is responsible for the development of written bylaws, rules, and regulations that are approved by the governing body and include delineation of the responsibilities of attending physicians.

The medical director coordinates medical care by meeting with attending physicians to ensure that they write orders promptly upon admission of a resident, and periodically evaluating the professional and supportive staff and services.

The medical director is also responsible for surveillance of the health status of the facility's employees, and reviews incidents and accidents that occur on the premises to identify hazards to health and safety. The medical director gives the administrator appropriate information to help ensure a safe and sanitary environment for residents and personnel.

The medical director is responsible for the execution of resident care policies.

Conditions Under Which Nursing Facility Is Classified as Mental Disease Facility

If the facility under examination meets one of the following criteria, Medicaid considers the facility to be maintained primarily for the care and treatment of individuals with mental disease:

- It is licensed as a mental institution.
- More than fifty percent (50%) of the residents receive care because of disability in functioning resulting from a mental disease.

Mental diseases are those listed under the heading of Mental Disease in the Diagnostic and *Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Current Edition, International Classification of Diseases*, adopted for use in the United States, (ICD 9) or its successor, except mental retardation.

Conditions Under Which Nursing Facility Is Not Classified as Mental Disease Facility

Nursing facilities located on grounds of state mental hospitals or in the community must meet specific conditions in order to qualify for federal matching funds for care provided to all individuals eligible under the state plan.

Medicaid is responsible for coordinating with the proper agencies concerning the mental disease classification of nursing facilities. Facilities are NOT considered institutions for mental disease if they meet any of the following criteria:

- The facility is established under state law as a separate institution organized to provide general medical care, and provides such care.
- The facility is licensed separately under state law governing licensing of medical institutions other than mental institutions.
- The facility is operated under standards that meet those for nursing facilities established by the responsible State authority.
- The facility is dually certified under Title XVIII and XIX.
- The facility is not maintained primarily for the care and treatment of individuals with mental disease.
- The facility is operated under policies that are clearly distinct and different from those of the mental institutions, and the policies require admission of residents from the community who need the care it provides.

Nursing facilities in the community must meet all but the last of the preceding policy conditions in order to provide care to eligible individuals under the state plan.

Nursing facilities on the grounds of mental hospitals must meet all of the preceding policy conditions in order to provide care to eligible individuals under the state plan.

The facilities that do not meet the conditions listed above are classified as institutions for mental diseases for Medicaid payment purposes. In such facilities, unless the facility is JCAHO-accredited as an inpatient psychiatric facility, payments are limited to Medicaid residents who are 65 years of age and older. If the facility is JCAHO-accredited as an inpatient psychiatric facility, payments may be made on behalf of the individuals who are under age 21 or are 65 years of age and older.

Medicaid Per Diem Rate Computation

The Medicaid per diem rate is determined under reimbursement methodology contained in the *Alabama Medicaid Agency Administrative Code*, Chapter 22. The rates are based on the cost data contained in cost reports (normally covering the period July 1 through June 30).

Reimbursement and Payment Limitations

Reimbursement is made in accordance with the *Alabama Medicaid Agency Administrative Code,* Chapter 22*.*

Each nursing facility has a payment rate assigned by Medicaid. The resident's available monthly income minus an amount designated for personal maintenance (and in some cases, amounts for needy dependents and health insurance premiums) is first applied against this payment rate, and then Medicaid pays the balance.

- The nursing facility may bill the resident for services not included in the per diem rate (non-covered charges) as explained in this section.
- Actual payment to the facility for services rendered is made by the fiscal agent for Medicaid in accordance with the fiscal agent billing manual.

Medicaid defines a ceiling for operating costs for nursing facilities. Refer to the *Alabama Medicaid Agency Administrative Code,* Chapter 22, or contact the Provider Audit Division at the Agency for more details.

Nursing Facility Records

Nursing facilities are required to keep the following minimum records:

- Midnight census by resident name at least one time per calendar month (more frequent census taking is recommended)
- Ledger of all admissions, discharges, and deaths
- Complete therapeutic leave records
- A monthly analysis sheet that summarizes all admissions and discharges, paid hold bed days, and therapeutic leave days

Cost Reports

Each provider is required to file a complete uniform cost report for each fiscal year ending June 30. Medicaid must receive the complete uniform cost report on or before September 15. Should September 15 fall on a state holiday or weekend, the complete uniform cost report is due the next working day. Please prepare cost reports carefully and accurately to prevent later corrections or the need for additional information.

Review of Medicaid Residents

Medicaid or its designated agent will perform a review of Medicaid nursing facility/ICF/MR facility residents' records to determine appropriateness of admission.

26.3 Establishment of Medical Need

The Medicaid Agency has delegated authority for the initial and subsequent level of care determination to long term care providers. Medicaid maintains ultimate authority and oversight of this process.

The process to establish medical need includes medical and financial eligibility determination.

- The determination of level of care will be made by an RN of the nursing facility staff.
- Upon determination of financial eligibility the provider will submit required data electronically to Medicaid's fiscal agent to document dates of service to be added to the LTC file.

All Medicaid certified nursing facilities are required to accurately complete and maintain the following documents in their files for Medicaid retrospective reviews.

- New Admissions

  XIX LTC-9 Form 161. If criterion unstable medical condition is one of the established medical needs the provider must maintain supporting documentation of the unstable condition requiring active treatment in the 60 days preceding admission.

  A fully completed Minimum Data Set.

  PASRR screening information.

- Readmissions

  XIX-LTC-9 Form 161

  Updated PASRR screening information as required.

All Medicaid certified nursing facilities for individuals with a diagnosis of MI are required to maintain the following documents in their files. These documents support the medical need for admission or continued stay.

- New Admissions

  Medicaid Patient Status Notification (Form 199).

  Form XIX LTC-9.

All Medicaid certified ICF/MR facilities are required to complete and maintain the following documents in their files for Medicaid retrospective reviews. These documents support the ICF/MR level of care needs.

- New Admissions

  A fully completed Medicaid Patient Status Notification (Form 199).

  A fully completed ICF/MR Admission and Evaluation Data (Form XIX-LTC-18-22).

  The resident's physical history.

  The resident's psychological history.

  The resident's interim rehabilitation plan.

  A social evaluation of the resident.

- Readmissions

  Medicaid Patient Status Notification (Form 199).

  ICF/MR Admission and Evaluation Form.

A total evaluation of the resident must be made before admission to the nursing facility or prior to authorization of payment.

An interdisciplinary team of health professionals, which must include the resident's attending physician, must make a comprehensive medical, social, and psychological evaluation of the resident's need for care. The evaluation must include each of the following medical findings: (a) diagnosis; (b) summary of present medical, social, and developmental findings; (c) medical and social family history; (d) mental and physical functional capacity; (e) prognosis; (f) kinds of services needed; (g) evaluation of the resources available in the home, family, and community; and (h) the physician's recommendation concerning admission to the nursing facility or continued care in the facility for residents who apply for Medicaid while in the facility and a plan of rehabilitation where applicable. The assessment document will be submitted with the LTC-9 on new admissions.

- Authorization of eligibility by Medicaid physician

  For all applications for which a medical eligibility cannot be determined, the application should be submitted to the Medicaid Long Term Care Admissions/Records Unit. The Alabama Medicaid Agency physician will review and assess the documentation submitted and make a determination based on the total condition of the applicant. The physician will approve or deny medical eligibility.

Application Denials

On each denied admission application, Medicaid advises the resident and/or personal representative, the attending physician, and the facility of the resident's opportunity to request a reconsideration of the decision and that they may present further information to establish medical eligibility.

If the reconsideration results in an adverse decision, the resident and/or personal representative are advised of the resident's right to a fair hearing. If the reconsideration results in a favorable decision, normal admitting procedures are followed.

26.4 Cost Sharing (Copayment)

Copayment does not apply to services provided by nursing facility providers.

26.5 Completing the Claim Form

➢ Electronic claims submission can save you time and money. The system alerts you to common errors and allows you to correct and resubmit claims online.

To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Medicaid processing, providers are encouraged to bill Medicaid claims electronically.

Nursing facility providers who bill Medicaid claims electronically receive the following benefits:

- Quicker claim processing turnaround
- Immediate claim correction
- Enhanced online adjustment functions
- Improved access to eligibility information

NOTE:

When filing a claim on paper, a UB-92 claim form is required. Medicare-related claims must be filed using the Institutional Medicaid/Medicare-related Claim Form.

Refer to Appendix B, Electronic Media Claims Guidelines, for more information about electronic filing.

This section describes program-specific claims information. Refer to Chapter 5, Filing Claims, for general claims filing information and instructions.

26.5.1 Time Limit for Filing Claims

Medicaid requires all claims for nursing facilities to be filed within one year of the date of service. Refer to Section 5.1.4, Filing Limits, for more information regarding timely filing limits and exceptions.

26.5.2 Diagnosis Codes

The *International Classification of Diseases - Current Edition - Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) manual or its successor, lists required diagnosis codes. These manuals may be obtained by contacting the American Medical Association, P.O. Box 10950, Chicago, IL 60610.

NOTE:

ICD-9 diagnosis codes must be listed to the highest number of digits possible (3, 4, or 5 digits). Do not use decimal points in the diagnosis code field.

26.5.3 Covered Revenue Codes

The type of bill for nursing facilities is 21X.

Nursing facilities are limited to the following revenue codes:

Code	*Description*
101	All inclusive room & board
183	Therapeutic leave

26.5.4 Place of Service Codes

Place of service codes do not apply when filing the UB-92 claim form.

26.5.5 Required Attachments

To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Medicaid processing, your attachments should be limited to claims with third party denials.

NOTE:

When an attachment is required, a hard copy UB-92 claim form must be submitted.

Refer to Section 5.7, Required Attachments, for more information on attachments.

26.6 For More Information

This section contains a cross-reference to other relevant sections in the manual.

Resource	Where to Find It
UB-92 Claim Filing Instructions	Section 5.3
Institutional Medicaid/Medicare-related Claim Filing Instructions	Section 5.6.2
Electronic Media Claims (EMC) Submission Guidelines	Appendix B
AVRS Quick Reference Guide	Appendix L
Alabama Medicaid Contact Information	Appendix N